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For the Herald and Journal.

TOUR IN THE SOUTH WEST.

One morning while in New Orleans I strolled into the

BOOKSTORE OF JOHN BALL.

a name familiar to us, hoping to catch a sight of the city preachers and others who might perchance assemble there, as at a certain place known in Cornhill, Boston. I was a little early, but soon one and another came in, and at length a good brother of the Alabama Conference, whom I had before met, who speedily terminated my *espionage*, and introduced me as a member of a N. E. Conference. They thought, as Bishop Capers expressed to me, that I was a great way from home. Bro. Ball is much younger than I supposed, of a slight form, but he is a large-souled, enterprising man. He is achieving an excellent work in circulating publications of the highest merit throughout the South West. As he has a publishing house in Philadelphia, his issues bear imprint of Philadelphia and New Orleans, thus meeting a growing demand for books of *Southern* publication. The favorable notice taken of his enterprise by the Alabama, and I believe, Louisiana Conferences, indicates the necessity and the appreciation of such an establishment. Bro. Ball is promising us a re-publication of some very valuable Theological works. Bro. McTyre, editor of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, is, I judge, just the man for his place; his success is now, I presume, beyond question, and New Orleans has, what it has long needed, a Methodist newspaper.

Bro. Keener, Presiding Elder of the New Orleans District, is a young man, and I believe a graduate of Wesleyan University. But I must leave such gossip, and leave the Crescent City, for a voyage of 1860 miles.

UP THE MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO, to Cincinnati. Our boat had been advertised to sail at almost every hour on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. On Tuesday steam was got up, to give the impression the boat was just on the point of leaving, so as to call freight and passengers. The same was done on Wednesday, and in addition, the wheels were put in motion; on Thursday, the same was again repeated, and the boat kept under pressure of steam, till at length in the afternoon we were really off. I observed many boats practice the same game, which appears to be the system of advertising.

Our company consisted of about 80 passengers in the cabin, 150 emigrants on deck, and about 50 officers and hands.

From the city to Baton Rouge, 140 miles, the country on both banks of the Mississippi, called the "Coast," is a monotonous level. The plantations are near the river, since the land is here highest, and gradually recedes into forest and swamp. The planter's residences and the negro quarters thickly line the coast, and afford a pleasing change from the business hurry of the city. There is a peculiar appearance of quiet, cheerful comfort about the residences, rendered surprisingly inviting by their proximity to the river. The negro quarters are mostly neat, tidy looking buildings, arranged on opposite sides of a common passage way or street, sometimes beautified with shade trees, so neatly washed, and usually inclosed near the planter's mansion, they appeared as appendages. Frequently we saw droves of slaves in the distance, and in a few instances working with their might in closing up "Crevasses," or openings through the levee. Most of the planters are of French extraction.

Donaldsonville is a pleasant little village, on the east bank, near Bayou La Fouche. BATON ROUGE, the capital of Louisiana, is delightfully situated on the first rising land in a bend in the river, commanding a view of the river for miles. At the upper end of the village is the United States Barracks. The low, white one story dwelling where Gen. Taylor quartered after his conquests in Mexico, is quietly and beautifully half concealed beneath luxuriantly blooming China trees. Just below the house, on the green slope toward the river, "Old Whitey" used to crop with majestic dignity the rich flowing grass. He had returned from the war, and was then reaping his extraction.

For a long distance about Baton Rouge we saw very little of interest, only now and then a village under water, a steamer puffing past and a few flat boats lazily floating down with the current. A few miles below

NATCHEZ.

we passed "Ellis' Cliffs," the first high lands on the Mississippi. "Natchez under the hill" is a small assemblage of stores and residences presenting a very neat appearance. "Natchez on the hill," is quite invisible from the river. Two or three steeples and towers, and a few brick buildings may, however, be seen as the boat recedes from the shore.

On Sabbath morning we were at

VICKSBURG,

a place of considerable importance in Mississippi. Its situation on "Walnut Hills" is most picturesque. With respect to hill and valley its site is similar to that of Norwich, Ct. I must pay a compliment to the unexpected

OBSEVANCE OF THE SABBATH

on our steamboat. On other days five or six tables were constantly surrounded by card players, "killing time," and gambling for money. Of the cabin passengers, nine tenths played cards and two were professional gamblers, and yet on Sabbath not a card was thrown, nor was there the least loud dispute or discussion! all was quiet and respectful! The bar was closed, and the saloons, thronged on other days, were almost entirely vacated. The emigrants, huddled together below, were unusually still. This must, doubtless, be credited more to the observance of the rules of the boat than to any controlling respect for the Sabbath.

Our evenings were delightful, with the bright, full moon quietly sleeping on the placid waters, or tracing with distinct loveliness the tortuous river banks and the deep shaded forests.

On Tuesday we were at

MEMPHIS, TENN.

It is built on a high bluff, commanding a picturesque view of the father of waters, and the green wooded islands which thickly press its bosom. This is a very flourishing place, and an important shipping point. At the upper end of the city the United States has a navy yard, not yet, I believe, in full operation. It is designed to build and rig ships here, as the timber for building, and the hemp for cordage can be procured in the vicinity. At Memphis my experience in Mississippi

STEAMBOAT RACING

commenced. Two other boats left the "Wharf Boats" at the same time, when at once it was

apparent that each purposed to excel. At one time we were near running into our rival as she shot across our bow, and had not our speed been checked, a sad catastrophe must have ensued. As it proved, we escaped from the collision with only the loss of flagstaff, broken close off at the bow. At another time we were side by side with one of the boats, and not five feet distant! Again we were between two boats, not half a stone's throw off, *pressing in towards us*, while a faster boat was just ahead! Constant shouting and cheering were kept up by the passengers, and really every one, ladies not excepted, was anxious for the success of the boat on which they might chance be. For myself, I frankly confess I did not enjoy the sport, and would have gratified had we not seen another boat for the trip. I felt that God delivered us.

I designed to be *at home* at the conclusion of this reading, but must beg your indulgence once more. Let me take you over the

CITY OF CAIRO.

and I will have done to-night. This city is at the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

Having heard it spoken of as a place of magnificient intentions, and as yet of equally magnificient failures, I was on deck at once to see a place of some size and real importance. Let me then imagine my own surprise, for no one else can imagine it, when I gazed on flat boats on underpinnings, a sand barren and positive vacuity! The business of the place is entertaining strangers, who frequently wait here the arrival of steamboats. The Cairo Hotel is a rickety old establishment, nearly as large as all the rest of the place, built behind a long, vacant piazza. The "Coffee House," "Tavern," "Muller's Hotel," kept by "Martin Lawkewicz," were originally constructed for human residences. Beside these there were superannuated flat boats raised on *cob-house* blockings, with signs rudely raised or painted, as follows:—"Produce and Bread, Boarding, Bakery," (an extensive establishment one would think.) "U. S. Groceries." To accommodate all these, were floating boarding places, as "Travellers' Accommodations," "Ivanhoe Boarding Boat," "Liquor Boats," and to splice out the place, a floating "Insurance Office," "Bakery" and "Telegraph Station." This is the great (?) city of the rivers which some years ago figured so largely on paper, with well built streets and levees lined with steamers from England and other foreign countries, discharging and receiving valuable cargoes. The atmosphere is loaded with poisonous, deadly miasma, and the place is liable at any freshet to be entirely submerged. A few years since many of the buildings were swept away by a freshet, and the prospects of the place forever ruined. Many of the *choice* lots, it is said, were purchased on speculation by English capitalists. Such, as many have experienced, is too often the result of Western land speculations.

HENRY BAYLIES.

The name of Professor Kinkel is becoming familiar to American readers from the frequency with which it occurs in the secular press. He has recently visited Cincinnati, and has been received with great enthusiasm; and as he will visit other portions of the West, a few words respecting him and his mission may not be unacceptable to our readers.

Professor Kinkel is a German patriot, who figured in the attempted revolution in Prussia, and is now a refugee from his native land. He was born near Bonn, in Prussia, and received an early religious education. His father was a clergyman of the Lutheran order, and he selected the same profession. He pursued his studies at the University of Bonn, and distinguished himself as a scholar, obtained the degree as Doctor of Philosophy. Subsequently he preached at Cologne with great popularity, and afterward was elected as a teacher of theology, and then a lecturer on history, and finally a professor in the University in which he had graduated.

When the revolutions of 1848 shook the governments of Europe, Professor Kinkel espoused the republican cause, and abandoning the University delivered stirring addresses to the people on their rights. He was elected to the Parliament at Berlin, and when the insurgents took up arms at Baden, he joined them, and in the battle was wounded and taken prisoner. As a man extensively known and honored, the Prussian Government sought to make him an example to others. His sentence was imprisonment for life. Imprisoned in a filthy dungeon, he was deprived of books or papers; neither his wife, children, nor friends were permitted to visit him, and he was obliged to spend his hours in spinning, to earn for the Government three half-pence a day, and for himself a half penny, which aided in procuring some slight provisions. Some time last fall, through the intervention of a friend, his liberation was effected, and he has since spent the greater part of his time in England.

Professor Kinkel is in this country not as an intended citizen. He is laboring to revolutionize Germany. An association has been formed for that purpose by foreigners in London, and branches are established in this country. A fund of \$2,000,000 is sought to be created, to be called the German National Loan, and which is to be the result of individual subscriptions and donations. This money passes into the hands of a committee appointed for that purpose, and when Germany is revolutionized this committee promises they will make every effort to induce the new Government to assume the amount as a national debt. To swell this fund Professor Kinkel is visiting the various cities of our land, and Germans and others are subscribing largely. In this city we understand the subscriptions amount to about \$15,000.

The witness of the Holy Spirit with ours. This, my brethren, has always been a cardinal principle with us as a church; and it was the glory (not in the sense of boasting) of the early Methodist Episcopal ministers, that they knew from day to day, from hour to hour, and from moment to moment, that they were the servants of the living God. And the ground, or source of this knowledge, was the witness of the Spirit. I insist upon it, my brethren, we must *not* live in the dark on this point; we must enjoy, as our fathers did, from moment to moment, the clear and direct witness of the Spirit. I say we *must*. By this I mean, that unless we do, we are shorn of much of our strength. Our moral powers become paralyzed, and our sermons become mere declamation.

Our present call to the work of the ministry, &c. When the great Head of the church calls a man to the work of the Christian ministry, he does not do so for life, independent of his moral and religious character. When a man ceases to answer the end for which God called him into the ministry, (and he ceases to do this when he fails to accomplish that for which the ministry was instituted,) the Lord no longer

European, contributing funds to aid in placing men and ammunitions in the hands of the slaves of the South to gain their freedom. We do not cite these cases as parallel. They differ in some important points; yet if the citizens of one country begin to interfere with the laws and institutions of another, it is difficult to fix the precise point at which they must stop.

We also regret some of Professor Kinkel's movements. On his first Sabbath in this city, there was a public meeting in Turner's Hall, which he attended and addressed, thus desecrating the holy Sabbath. We know not what his personal opinions are. To them he has an undoubted right. But while he comes to elicit sympathy and aid from the freemen of America, he should not trample upon the usages and feelings of the vast majority of American citizens. Our fathers who planned and fought for our freedom respected the Sabbath. It is sanctioned and supported by the legislative enactments of every State. It is honored and regarded by politicians of every party. Why, then, should a stranger, even though a patriot and a scholar, though worthy of our sympathy and aid, needlessly hold a political assembly on that sacred

day?

Connected with the torch-light procession, which was got up to honor him, we noticed a transparency bearing the name of Thomas Paine. We understand it was borne by a society of professed infidels. With the views of such men we know not whether Professor Kinkel has or has not any sympathy. It is not our province to inquire. We rejoice in the freedom of opinion which is tolerated in our republican country. But we would ask, is it wise to attempt to identify the Germanic movement with the spread of infidelity? Must patriotic citizens, who hold as sacred the truths of revelation, be compelled to unite in processions bearing infidel banners, or show no sympathy for Germany? Is it to be taught to our youth, that infidelity is the natural ally of republicanism? History tells a different story. The only noble republics have been supported by religious freedom. Infidelity leads to anarchy and violence, to fraud, to crime and to ruin. Its pathway is amidst cruelty and blood; and, sooner or later, it will by reaction, drive the land which cherishes it, back to despotism.

We hope for the sake of the great cause of human freedom, for the sake of suffering and down-trodden humanity, that those who visit our shores for aid, will manifest a becoming respect to the institutions cherished among us, and that the religious sentiments of the great masses will not be offended by further attempt to exhibit infidelity as the special ally of Germanic freedom.—Western Christian Advocate.

We have occasionally given some extracts from Romish papers, in which the beast shows his bloody teeth with a savage growl. And here are more of the kind. A leading Romish journal in England has this:

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Herald and Journal.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1851.

THE BOOK CONCERN.

Bro. Magee, of our Boston Depository, informs us that the following questions were presented to Bishop Morris, at the late Ohio Conference. "When an applicant for membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church has 'stood out his probation,' and then weeks or months, or even one or two years have elapsed without any official action had in the case, can such person claim the rights of membership on the ground of neglect in the church authorities to attend to his case?" Has he a right to the forms of trial, in case an accusation is brought against him for offences committed after his probation had expired?"

The Bishop replied: "My opinion is, that the case of a probationer, at the period of six months from his admission on trial, should be called up for examination, but for good reasons may be continued from one quarter to another, till difficulties, in the way of receiving him as a member are removed; the rule which prescribes 'at least six months on trial,' implies that the probation may be extended if necessary; and if he commits offences during his probation thus protracted, he might be dropped; that is, discontinued by the preacher in charge without a formal trial. But if his probation be extended through neglect of the preacher in charge to call up his case and formally admit him, when there is nothing against him, he should not suffer for the neglect of his pastor. And though he may never have been formally admitted as a member, he should not be deprived of his membership, if he *informally* acquired by long obedience to the rules of the church on his part, without a regular trial, especially if 'one or two years have elapsed' before his right to membership is called in question. Thousands have become members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who never were admitted according to the letter of the rule, and cannot now be expelled without a regular trial, and the privilege of appeal, because the fault of their not being regularly received is not chargeable to them, but to the administration."

METHODIST PRESS.

Protestant Methodists—Decision of the *Lawsuit*—English Mission—The *Lawsuit*. The *Western Christian Advocate* gives the following statistics of the Methodist Protestant Church in the United States:—

From the Annual Register of the Methodist Protestant Church, for the year of our Lord 1851, we learn that there were 1,000,000 members in the Church, 72 stations, 365 circuits, 90 missions, 807 ministers, itinerants and local, and 65,000 members. Last year, if we recollect rightly, there were about 63,000 members, making an increase in the whole connection throughout the States, for the year of 2,000 members. The number of meeting-houses is 841, and of parsonages 75; the total value of the property of the church is \$1,000,000, 4 stations and 24 circuits. The *Western Recorder*, a weekly sheet, edited by Rev. A. H. Bassett, is the authorized organ of the church for the West. The Olive Branch, Boston, and the Methodist Protestant, Baltimore, both large papers, represent the interests of the denominations in the Eastern and Middle States.

The *Southern Advocate* contains a long editorial on the decision of the Methodist *Lawsuit*. It says:—

This intelligence, gratifying as it undoubtedly is, was anticipated in the South. We have all along felt it was the grounds on which we rested our claim to a fair proportion of the *Book Concern*, were too substantial not to be supported by an interested party. And we are too well acquainted with the position and talents of the Northern Church not to be sure that this judgment of the Court will be perfectly satisfactory to them. Those among the Northern preachers who have professed to be restrained by "constitutional difficulties" from following the course of ordinary procedure in their local church and man, will now be relieved. They may now expect the highest political interests, arrays the strongest prejudices of education, and stirs the deepest fountains of selfishness. With our present light we regret the movement.

(3) What then?

(3) "It's highest judiciary" never "determined" upon "a new construction of its policy"—that "judiciary" merely left the Southern Conferences to take their own course, without determining upon anything.

(4) Not exactly—there can be something "a little more" than a "suit"! The above-mentioned ecclesiastical organizations, identically the same! Such a creation of the General Conference of 1844 never dreamed of.

(5) All this may be, and we pray God to grant it; but what of all that? This does not prove that the members of this new organization, so much like the old, are entitled to the same rights which they possessed when they were members of the M. E. Church. The theory which would separate entirely church privileges and Church responsibilities. If the members of the new organization are still entitled to the privileges of the M. E. Church, why are they not bound to submit to her ecclesiastical authority? They have broken loose from our jurisdiction, and have cut off the privileges of the same! What is the law? it is not reason, nor has it a parallel in the universe.

The opinion of the Court seems to proceed upon the presumption that the consent of the General Conference, that the Southern Conferences, if they saw it necessary, should institute a separate organization, was an unconstitutional opinion that they could not do so. This is a grand mistake. It was not intimated, from any quarter, so far as we know, in the General Conference of 1844, that the new organization would receive a fairing of the funds in question, without the consent of the Annual Conferences. No one then supposed that a partition of the funds, and the leaving of the Southern members to their own devices, would be effected, "money or no money." It was not the understanding of the parties that the separation, according to the provisions of the Plan, carried with it the division of the common funds. The Southern, no more than the Northern members supposed any such partition, and the same was the case in the Northern Conference, when the same was voted. The same was voted in the division of the common funds. This was, reversed, and the case sent back to the Quarterly Conference, in this city, with instructions to complete the trial and pass judgment upon the first charge investigated and upon which the suspension took place. The case, we understand, was resumed last week, under the administration of Rev. Wesley Browning, Presiding Elder of St. Louis District, and resulted in the entire acquittal of Mr. Childs of all the charges brought against him. These charges involved the question of the Bank embezzlement, of which Mr. Childs was accused before the Criminal Court of this county one year before they were brought against him in the church."

ALL MY THEOLOGY.

The New York Observer, in giving some account of the last moments of the eminent theologian, Dr. Alexander, late of the Princeton Theological Seminary, observes:—

"The great theologian who had preached theology to other preachers forty years, who was known in two hemispheres as one of the leading English and American Professors of theology of the age, is now on his deathbed, and he made this observation in the hearing of his friends, and we are permitted to repeat it for the first time, but it will never be forgotten; it will be written and re-written, and repeated a hundred years hence. It was a great remark, but a transcript of the great man's mind and heart; he said: 'All my THEOLOGY is reduced to this narrow compass; JESUS CHRIST came into the world to save sinners.'

This sentiment or truth becomes the resting-place of the soul when it views its own utter destitution of good, and its own desert of perdition. How cheering then is the great fact, that "Christ died for us;" that he has redeemed us from the curse of the law," by being made a curse for us. He has in penitence and faith can turn to this glorious doctrine of Christianity, and receive Christ as the only and sufficient Saviour, finds "peace in believing, and joy in the Holy Ghost;" joy unspeakable, and full of glory. Trembling, penitent soul, look here for comfort.

GENESEE COLLEGE.

A stout catalogue of the Genesee College and of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, combined, for the year 1850-51, has been sent us. It gives the summary of students as follows:—Seniors in College, 3; Juniors, 7; Sophomores, 26; Freshmen, 42; Gentlemen in Seminary, 57; Ladies, 410; Preparatory School, 42; total, 1107. This includes the Students for nearly four terms in the Seminary, but of only three in the College.

The College has a Faculty of seven acting members, two Professors having been vacated by resignation, and one by death. Rev. Benjamin F. Teft, D. D., is President of the College, and also President of the Board of Instruction in the Seminary, the Board consisting of twelve members.

The catalogue puts forth a very comprehensive course of college studies, arranged in departments, Physical, Intellectual, Moral and Professional; and what might be rendered very valuable to the students, presents an appropriate list of books, to be read and consulted, beside the text books. It is exceedingly important that life in College should be a systematic training of the whole man, and should be all devoted to thorough study and reading of works adapted to such regular, systematic education.

We wish the new and promising enterprise great success.

AN AGED LADY.—The Louisville Courier says that an aged lady, member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, one who heard John Wesley preach in England, partook of the Lord's Supper along with the wives and widows of ministers of the Gospel at the Conference at Indianapolis, by the special request of Bishop Waugh, on Wednesday, the 15th ultimo.

THE CHURCH SUIT.

We lay before our readers in our present issue, the opinion of the Court as to the rights of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in a portion of the proceeds of the Book Concern. We have lost the case, and, of course, may be supposed to feel badly whipped. We have no surprise or sorrow to waste upon the disaster. We are among those who always wished the question between the two bodies settled in a manner more in accordance with the doctrine and principle of the New Testament, than is usual to a civil court. We have done what we could to carry our views, but have utterly failed. Our Southern friends, as well as some at the North, believed a court of law the arbiter in the case, and we now have the final decision of such a court; and we have no doubt but many hereafter will have something to do with regard to the general subject of submitting questions to ecclesiastical jurisdictions and charitable foundations to litigation before such tribunals.

The opinion of Judge Nelson is now before the country, and is common property. We feel it all the respect that we feel for any judicial decision. We trust his Honor in all the respects which his official position, his undoubted integrity, and his great legal knowledge entitle him. At the same time we feel it proper—and as we conceive our position makes it our duty—that early, to make a brief commentary upon the decision.

Some of our brethren of the press have already reported that this is to be a "suit" in which the religious parties have power to, and will consider it as a harbinger of the reunion of the two churches, and as the means of consolidating the Union, and a pledge for its perpetuity. The disposition we have to give wide a scope as possible to the joys and hopes of our fellow-men, embarrasses us not a little in the duty which we feel called upon to perform.

Unpleasant as the trial has been, it is to be regretted that the friends of the cause have overlooked another restriction, it is as follows:—

5. They shall not do away the privileges of our ministers or preachers of trial by a committee, and of an appeal: neither shall they do away the privileges of our members of trial before the society, or by a committee, and of an appeal."

Did the Court consider that this divisive process necessarily deprives the persons who are separated of their membership in the original body, without their consent, and without a "trial," and without the privilege of "an appeal?" Will this in direct contravention of the restrictive rule. This is the circulation of the "Advocate and Journal"?

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Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

195

Tuesday in October and about the first of March ensuing. It has a building constructed and arranged on purpose for its use, and its means of illustration and practical instruction are rapidly increasing.

THE HUTCHINSONS are singing with great success in Boston. They are the most popular native melodeonists who have been among us. Mirth and morality go together in their concerts. Go and hear them, if you want genuine enjoyment.

DEDICATION IN MYSTIC, CT.

The new church erected by the M. E. Society in Mystic, was dedicated to the service of God, on Tuesday, the 11th ult.

A very interesting and appropriate sermon was delivered by Rev. R. M. Hatfield of Providence, on Mat. 26: 8, 9: "To what purpose is this waste? For this ointment might have been sold for much, and given to the poor." While the speaker eloquently described the benefits resulting from the institution of the gospel, all fell silent to shun his evil ways. He traces his train to saloon-keeping and engine-hands, and exhorts all to temperance. The confession is in his father's hands, and will not be published until Monday or Tuesday next. Possibly the names of the persons implicated may never be published, as it may be impossible to substantiate all the charges.

The trial of the *Christian Rioters* commenced in Philadelphia last week, Monday. Judges Grier and Kane were in attendance, and the Philadelphia bar was very fully represented. The following counsel appeared for Government: District Attorney, John W. Ashmead, James R. Ludlow, and George L. Ashmead; for the State of Maryland, Robert J. Brent and James Cooper. The counsel for the prisoners were John M. Reed, Theodore Cuyler, of Philadelphia; Thaddeus Stevens and Joseph Lewis of Lancaster. At 10 o'clock the Court was opened in due form, after which the Clerk proceeded to call the list of Jurors. Various preliminaries were settled, and the Court adjourned to meet next day at ten o'clock, when the case of Casper Hannaway was to be taken up. The Court completed the panel of the Jury on Wednesday, the 26th inst. In the case of Casper Hannaway, one of the rioters, District Attorney Ashmead, the morning of the 28th inst., opened for the Government. He referred to the nature of the offence of High Treason, as defined by the Constitution, and desired that it might be distinctly understood that this was not constructive, but actual Treason. It was a combination intended to resist the existing laws of the United States. He then thoroughly reviewed the whole case, and cited various authorities to show that combined resistance to any Act of Congress had been declared Treason. The address of Mr. Ashmead was very able. He occupied over two hours, and was listened to with marked attention.

By an arrival at Charleston, S. C., the 28th ult., with news from Havana to the 23d, we learn that Gen. Concha, the Captain General of Cuba, had indicated his intention of pardoning Mr. Thresher in a few days, and giving him ten days to settle his affairs, and then to quit the Island. This has caused great rejoicing among the American residents.

At the great Whig gathering in Faneuil Hall last week Tuesday, Daniel Webster was nominated a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and an address to the people was read, written by Edward Everett.

The returns of the postponed election of *Representatives* in Massachusetts last week Monday, according to the Boston Atlas, make the number in the House 197 Whigs, 202 Coalitionists, no choice 28. The Commonwealth gives the numbers as follows: 203 Coalitionists, 195 Whigs, and adds that 3 members chosen in Lowell will be admitted, which will bring the total to 206. This will be the largest number of Whigs ever elected to Congress.

Call meetings in your respective towns; call on your pastors and others to make addresses; discuss the merits of that law; wake up the slumbering people. The following gentlemen, among others, will deliver lectures if called upon:—

Rev. A. A. Miner,
Boston.
" E. Cook,
" J. Porter,
" N. E. Cobleigh,
Hon. Amasa Walker,
Rev. J. G. Adams,
" W. H. Ryder,
" J. C. Lovejoy,
" J. D. Bridge,
" Dr. Todd,
" L. R. Thayer,
" M. Oviatt,
M. H. Smith, Esq.,
Rev. W. Rice,
" G. E. Cox,
" W. H. Brewster,
Hon. N. P. Banks,
Dr. Bartlett,
Rev. Edwin Thompson,
Rev. Mr. Alger,
Rev. J. B. Husted,
" J. Barnaby,
" W. Livesey,
" G. Pease,
" S. S. Hyde,
" M. J. Talbot,
Charles W. Slack, Esq.,
Rev. E. W. Jackson,
" W. Warren,
D. Frost, Esq.,
Rev. J. Pierpont,
Wendell Phillips, Esq.,
Rev. T. W. Higginson,
M. Trantion,
Cor. Sec. Central Ex. Board.

Boston, Nov. 20, 1851.

TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

"The time is short." What is done, must be done quickly. At the 10th of January, 1852, we must have in all our petitions. Are you at work? Take the form of petition attached to the Temperance Journal Extra, containing the Maine Liquor Law, and commence its circulation now. Call meetings in your respective towns; call on your pastors and others to make addresses; discuss the merits of that law; wake up the slumbering people. The following gentlemen, among others, will deliver lectures if called upon:—

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Boston, Nov. 25.

Newspapers in the Commonwealth will do a favor to the cause by copying this circular.

General Intelligence.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Providence smiled in the heavens benignantly on Thursday last, 27th, in this vicinity, the day of New England's choice Festival, *Thanksgiving*. The two hundredth Anniversary of this Holiday, was observed in all the States but two of our wide confederacy, on the same day. For reason those two States, S. Carolina and Vermont, antipodes in sentiment, should have declined the arrangement, we cannot divine; though they certainly showed their independence. Was it indicative of State Rights pride? We were happy to see the poor and the prisoners so well provided for on that day. Numerous interesting instances of private liberality might be cited if advisable. The inmates of the States Prison at Charlestown, and of the New Jail in Boston, had their Thanksgiving dinner. Two hundred turkeys, one hundred dined meat pies, and fifty plum puddings, all fat and delicious, were furnished for the New Jail, with the indulgence of Sheriff Eveleth.

On Monday, the 1st day of December, the American Congress assembled, charged with the vast interests of this great and growing people. Let all Christians pray that divine wisdom may guide their counsels, and shape their acts. The President's Message was to be transmitted to the principal cities of the Union to be published simultaneously with its delivery, which was to take place on Tuesday.

The Message of the Governor of South Carolina, delivered to the Legislature of that Commonwealth in session, states that whatever action the State may choose to take in the present position of affairs, he will sanction; but he solemnly adjures the Legislature that since it resolved upon resistance, and ordered the State to be armed for the emergency, when the hour shall come, no wrong that had been complained of had been redressed—no indemnity offered for the past—no security for the future, that under the much vaunted *Fugitive Slave Law*, it cost the slave in some instances four times the value of the slave to recover him, while attempts at reclamation had cost others their lives. He appeals in strong terms to the pride and patriotism of the people. He says that Government troops have been stationed on the coast to overawe or coerce them; that the guns upon Pinckney Castle and Fort Moultrie are frowning upon Charleston, and concludes that the present condition of the country demands the trial of all party feelings which have so long disgraced them, and a union of their energies against the common enemy of their institutions.

The *New Jersey Colonization Society* has recently made a new and valuable purchase of land in Africa, for colonization purposes. It lies beyond the previous bounds of the colony, interior, in a northeasterly direction from Cape Mysore, between the St. Johns and St. Paul rivers, and contains about 250 square miles, or 160,000 acres. Its nearest point is about 20 miles from the coast.

The whole tract was purchased of the natives for the sum of \$754. The site of a town had been selected, and twenty-five families of old settlers had volunteered to commence the settlement.

The *Philadelphia Enquirer* contains an article stating that insanity prevails to a fearful extent in California. Nearly every physician in the State has patients, and hardly a vessel leaves for the Atlantic States which does not carry away some sufferer. The Judge of one of the lower Courts of San Francisco recently stated that more than one hundred and fifty cases had come under his observation in that city in less than six months, and the editor of the *Courier* thinks there have been at least four hundred victims since the settlement of the place by the Americans.

The *Steamships Atlantic and Asia* arrived from Europe last week, the former at New York, the latter at Boston. Numerous accounts are given of the demonstrations on behalf of Kosuth. Another search is to be made for Sir John Franklin by Lieut. Pym, R. N., who will go through Russia and Siberia to the locality of the alleged Polar sea. Mr. Edward Biddle, the American Commissioner to the World's Fair, returned home in the Atlantic.

In Boston, Nov. 27, by Rev. E. Cooke, E. G. Fuller to Mrs. Anna F. Fuller, both of Boston.

In Springfield, Nov. 27, by Rev. W. H. Hatch, Rev. Peter Wheeler to Miss Mary V. Emerson, daughter of George Emerson, Esq., of Melrose.

In Boston, Nov. 27, by Rev. D. Wright, Miss Waterhouse to Mrs. Mary C. Cole, both of Boston.

In Springfield, Nov. 27, by Rev. E. Weston, George E. Weston, to Mrs. Anna F. Weston, both of Boston.

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For the Herald and Journal.

LINES

On the death of Mrs. Turkeston, late wife of Rev. William Turkeston.

Is there o'er thy spirit stealing
Grief unaid, ne'er felt before;
To thy troubled heart revealing,
Earthly love's mysterious power?

Is there in thy sorrowing vision
The sad record of the past,
Written, when a bright illusion
Hope had o'er thy being cast;

Pencilling for thy perusal
Promises of joyous years,
Deeming not a sad rehearsal
Would be made of grief and tears?

Have the flowers of sweet affection,
That had bloomed around thy path,
Filling home with heavenly fragrance,
Shedding perfume round the heart;

Weaving for thy faithful spirit,
As each passing day sped on,
Garlands, such as fame might covet,
Or lofty genius e'er has worn?

Faded are they now, and prostrate,
Those sweet flowers of love and hope!
Blooms no more the rare exotic?
Fallen is thine earthly prop?

Side by side with kindled sleeping,
Does the dust thy treasure claim?
And thou, midnight vigils keeping,
Breathing oft that one loved name?

Stricken one! no words can cheer thee,
Powerless, all our proffered aid—
Angel ministries are near thee,
Shielding thy defenceless head.

Many hearts are sighing with thee,
Mourning her, the pure, the good;
Sorrowing o'er her early exit;
Wondering at the works of God.

Oh, how dark, and how mysterious,
Summoned from thy side so soon!
Yet her willing toil assures us
She hath gained the victor's crown.

Now she then, in deep submision,
Speed thee on thy work of love,
Still proclaim thy holy mission,
Till thou join the blest above.

For the Herald and Journal.

AN ACROSTIC.

Just as we see the lovely, opening rose
U nfold its bosom to the morning sky,
L ong ere the gathering shades of evening close,
I n a scattered fragments, and in ruins die;
A n emblem sad, yet true, of youthful bloom.
A rrayed thus early, for the silent tomb,
T rust in the Saviour's name dispelled her fear;
H ow firm that trust!—how calm she yields her breath;
O where's the victory of the grave? and where,
M uch feared so often, the dread sting of death?
P lace with her snow white pinions hovered near,
S oothed each sorrow in that hour of pain.
O nly to doubt, with Christ her portion here,
N o more to live on earth, "To die is gain!"
Dexter, Me., Nov. 4. S. B. K.

TEMPERANCE.

EXTRACT FROM A REPORT

Made at a meeting of the citizens of Bangor, in the City Hall, Nov. 14, 1851, on the operation of the Maine Temperance Law.

We shall only undertake to show that the law is not a failure. If it can remove a small part of the existing evil, it will sufficiently vindicate itself. If by means of it there are only fifty drunkards, and thirty ruined families, and twenty commitments for assault, or cases of violence in the streets, where there were a hundred before, it will accomplish quite as much as the average of criminal laws. If public burdens caused by intemperance, should be diminished in the ratio of one-half, and not quite as much liquor can be smuggled in as was imported previously, and a fair proportion of dealers stop the sale for want of power to collect their debts, it will be a magnificent "experiment" for the State of Maine.

The law does actually and perfectly accomplish two things. 1st, It puts the temptation to drink out of men's way; so that if one will have liquor, he must take some trouble to find it, instead of having it urged and thrust upon him. 2d. By making all liquor debts null and void, it saves the family of the drunkard from the necessity of penury and ruin. The remnants of the family property, the wife's or widow's wages, or the children's scanty earnings, cannot be seized as they could once, to feed the source of their misery. These two things the law does at once and perfectly accomplish.

We do not attempt to meet here the objections which have been made to the law in point of principle. The common sense of it is very plain. If the State is bound to undertake to make good the mischief the liquor traffic has caused, if it must guarantee the support of families in the streets, from crime, it is certainly competent to define the terms. The State, in this connection, is represented by all those classes of men who are capable of self-support. The honest, temperate and industrious, must bear the burdens of the rest. (If which is a moderate estimate) three quarters of the pauperism which they must pay for, and half the crime they are likely to suffer, by result from the liquor traffic, they have a right to defend themselves in any way they can. In Wisconsin dealers in liquor as a class, are made liable for the whole burden. Our way in Maine we think is a better way. It prevents the mischief from being done, and then nobody has to pay for it.

The Maine Temperance Law of 1851, is an act for the suppression of drinking houses and tipping shops. It provides that intoxicating liquors cannot be lawfully sold, except by certain salaried agents, "for medicinal and mechanical purposes only." It make the violator of it liable to search, fine and imprisonment. Without mincing the matter, it aims to break up the ruinous traffic, that breeds the poverty and vice which prey upon the State. It seizes and destroys the article unlawfully held. It compels the authorities, on suitable representation, to search shops or buildings for this purpose. It makes null and void all debts or contracts entered into for the unlawful purchase of intoxicating liquors. And this it does, with the view, first of defending the public peace and morals; and secondly, of diminishing the burdens of the State.

How far have these two objects been effected in this city during the past quarter—the first of its operation?

To answer to the first, we have the general testimony of our citizens, to the greater quiet and better order of our streets, especially at night. We have the particular statement of a watchman, who has been constantly on duty for eight years, and who says that at no time for all that period, have the streets been so safe and quiet. We have the notorious fact, that our watch-house and jail have been nearly tenantless, and that the Fourth of July passed without a single commitment by the police. We have the favorable testimony of the city authorities, to the same general effect; and the assurance of the clerk of the County Court, that "unquestionably" the expenses of criminal prosecutions will be materially diminished by the working of

this law. We have the report of the City Marshal, who presents a list of thirty-nine places of sale closed—twelve of the dealers having left the city, and three having been committed to jail. And finally, we have all this, in contrast to the disgraceful violence that took place in our streets last winter—violence resulting twice in murder.

We have obtained from the proper sources the following statistics, which will illustrate this matter in detail.

Commitments to the County Jail. Quarter ending

Sept. 30, 1850, for Drunkenness, 12. Assault, 3; Total, 19
June 30, 1851, " 11 " 3 " 14
Sept. 30, 1851, " 3 " 5 " 8

Showing a difference in favor of this quarter of 6 as compared with the one previous, and of 11 as compared with the corresponding one last year.

2. Commitments to the City Watch-house.

Quarter ending June 30, 1851, 154. Cost to City, \$258.00
Sept. 30, 1851, 51 " 75.72
Difference in favor of this quarter, Cases, 103, Cost 188.07

3. *Number of places where liquor is sold.* Last spring, 106; at present, some 56; showing a diminution of near 50 per cent., while the quantity sold is estimated to be reduced about 75 per cent. Most of these are Irish dwelling-houses of the lowest class (which cannot be searched without express proof of sale). A City Agent has been recently appointed, and the five licensed dealers are notified to stop the sale on or before the 1st of January next.

4. *Amount of fines paid to City Treasury.* \$110.

5. *Quantity of liquor seized and condemned,* about 4,000 gallons; and a still larger amount reshipped to Boston.

The state of the streets and city according to the City Marshal's statement, is "improved 75 per cent." as compared with the previous quarter.

A part of the statistics show merely the efficiency of the law; but we call more particular attention to those facts which show the actual decrease of crime, and the positive gain of public morals.

In answer to the second question, i. e. as concerns the public burden of pauperism, we have the most ample and satisfactory statements. An Overseer of the Poor says, "The applications for aid for the last three months have not been half so numerous as the three preceding months. This I attribute to the enforcement of the late Liquor Law. It is, in my opinion, gradually but surely diminishing our pauper expenses; and I hope the day has already dawned upon us, when this fruitful source of pauperism, misery and crime will be entirely banished from our midst."

We quote the following statement from one of our city papers:—

"We understand that the extra help during the year at the City Farm, is all hired. It has heretofore been performed by persons committed to the House of Correction for drunkenness, of whom there has never before been a deficiency. The House of Correction is now empty. The city can afford to hire many things done, when the drain upon the wealth and industry, resulting from the use of ardent spirits, is stopped."

We have also the assurance of those competent to judge, that the operation of the law will be to add some four or five hundred dollars to the amount of the poll taxes of this city. In other words, by taking temptation to drink out of men's way, it creates a body of some hundreds of new citizens, in place of an equal number of degraded and burdensome paupers, or of men who for charity's sake were spared the tax. Even if this amount is greatly over-stated, still the law that promises to restore a hundred or even one, to the lost privilege of manhood, and to equal citizenship, is certainly very far from proving a failure.

In addition to these general statements, we are enabled to present the following statistics:

1. *Out-door expenses of the Pauper Establishment.* Quarter ending

June 30, '51 (45 supplied) \$470.53; 1850, (69 supp.) \$595.16
Sept. 30, '51 (28) \$210.00; 1850, (69 supp.) \$495.00

Showing a reduction of more than 50 per cent. in this department, for the last quarter, against 20 per cent. last year.

2. *Expenses of Alms-house* resulting from intemperance, in 1851.

Quarter ending June 30, \$161.53.

Sept. 30, \$ 5.02.

Showing a reduction in this one item of 156.51, or ninety-seven per cent.

3. *Cost of support of Common Drunkards in the House of Correction for Penobscot County, 1851.*

Quarter ending June 30, \$147.84.

Sept. 30, \$ 40.67.

Showing a reduction of \$107.14, or 72 1-2 per cent.

And we have the Marshal's testimony to the effect that "considerable improvement" is manifest in the condition of the intemperate classes, from the obstacles in the way of their obtaining liquor; and that the comforts of many families have been greatly augmented.

These facts, as we conceive, fully prove that, considering the embarrassments which must beset a law of this nature, especially at the outset, the "Act of 1851, for the suppression of drinking houses and tipping shops," has proved successful; and that the passage and enforcement of said Act is a subject of congratulation for every friend of public economy and morals.

We do not deny that there has been hardship in the execution of the law in particular cases. To this all laws are liable. And we do not overlook the greater difficulties that must be met in carrying it out in towns, where there is no strong municipal government—especially in towns upon our border, adjoining the territory of a foreign government, and indeed, in all places which admit the coasting-trade. Still, under these heavy disadvantages, we contend that it is doing good now, and is likely to do good.

In conclusion, we would respectfully urge on all good citizens, and friends of the general morals and peace, the consideration, that if similar laws can be passed and executed in two or three adjoining States, their operation will be more easy, more effectual, and more advantageous to the community.

We are happy to believe, from all that we can learn, that this law has the steady support of the better part of our citizens, and that it is gaining and not losing in popular favor. In support of this opinion, we refer to the testimony of a prominent citizen of this place, as given in an answer to a Communication from certain friends of Temperance in Massachusetts. We quote the following words:—

"The execution of this law obtains the unanimous consent of temperance men; and does enlist others who have hitherto been inactive."

And among these he includes "such as have been addicted to the cup, and have never been able to restrain their appetite until the law has rendered it almost impossible for them to obtain drink, and their associations less dangerous." Certainly, no higher evidence of its success can be given, than the fact, that it has not only prevented the commission of crime, and saved the State from a heavy burden, but that it has enlisted in its support those very men, for whom it interposes the only barrier against self-degradation and ruin.

A SINGULAR EXCUSE.—A Parisian robber, who was seized for stealing snuff out of a tobacconist's shop, by way of excusing himself exclaimed, "that he never heard of that law which forbade a man to take snuff."

CHILDREN.

WILLIE AND THE BIRDS.

A TRUE STORY.

A little black-eyed boy of five,
Thus spoke to his mamma—
"Do look at all the pretty birds;
How beautiful they are!
How smooth and glossy are their wings!
How beautiful their hue!
Besides, mamma, I really think
That they are riotous too!"
"Why so, my dear?" the mother said,
And scarce suppressed a smile—
The answer showed a thoughtful head,
A heart quite free from guile.
"Because, when each bows his head,
His tiny bill to wet,
To lift a thankful glance above
He never does forget:
And so, mamma, it seems to me,
That very pious they must be."

Dear child, I would a lesson learn
From this sweet thought of thine,
And heavenly, with a glad heart, turn
These earth-bound eyes of mine:
Perfected praise indeed is given,
By babes below, to God in heaven.

CHARLEY'S HALF-DOLLAR.

"Good, good!" exclaimed Charley Gray, as he ran down the smooth path leading from his mother's cottage, "I shall have so much fun! How kind my papa is to give me this bright half-dollar, and permission to spend it as I please."

As he said this, his cheeks glowed with anticipation of the pleasure he expected to receive, as worth of his money. Charley soon reached the street gate, and as he cast his eye toward the gay flags floating over a large tent near by, he saw Edward H. sitting upon a spot of grass, working very busily at something. Charley ran up to him, and found that he was trying to tie down the crown of his hat which was nearly torn out. Edward was so much engaged with his work, that he did not raise his head until Charley had called him twice or three times; but when he looked up he tried to smile, although his face wore an expression of sadness.

Charley did not notice this, but showed Edward his money, and eagerly began to tell him why he felt so bad?

For a few moments Edward could not answer; but when his feelings became more calm, he told Charley that he had been trying in vain to find some work, at which he could earn something to assist in paying the month's rent of the house which his mother lived in; and that he had just then thought how hungry his little brothers and sisters often were, and how tired his mother often looked when she came home, with hardly food enough to last them one day. Again Edward burst into a flood of grief.

This sorrowful tale was too much for Charley's benevolent heart, and the tears rolled down his cheeks, as he thought of his little friend's condition; but these were soon wiped away, and he said, "Cheer up, Edward; look happy again for the enjoyment he meant to have at the circus during the afternoon, and in eating the cakes and candies that he could buy with the rest of his money.

To all this Edward said nothing, but putting back his auburn curls, he fixed his large dark eyes on Charley's face, and then burst into a flood of tears.

Charley quickly asked what was the matter—

For a few moments Edward could not answer; but when his feelings became more calm, he told Charley that he had been trying in vain to find some work, at which he could earn something to assist in paying the month's rent of the house which his mother lived in; and that he had just then thought how hungry his little brothers and sisters often were, and how tired his mother often looked when she came home, with hardly food enough to last them one day. Again Edward burst into a flood of grief.

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The seminary were highly pleased with the examination. It sustained the reputation which the seminary has acquired for correct scholarship and thorough discipline. Prof. Clarke has been assisted during the Fall Term by Prof. Gardner, who is permanently connected with Prof. Clarke as associate principal. Miss Robinson is assisted in the female department by Miss Hobbs. The Board of Instruction is full, able and popular.

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